

# LANSBURGH & CO.

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SHOP EARLY. STORE CLOSSES AT 5 P.M. DAILY

## Another Opportunity Tomorrow to Buy Genuine Rajah Silk, 95c

27 Inches Wide, \$1.35 Value, at

These are the genuine rajahs, with the name stamped in selvage. They are spotproof, too, and come in all the leading colors, including black. A chance of this kind comes very seldom and should be taken advantage of. This is one of the most favored materials this season, so buy yourself a dress or separate coat while you can get \$1.35 rajahs at the special price of 95c.

## \$5.00 Silk Petticoats \$2.89

Black and Colors.

A bargain like this is always sure to meet with the approval of our customers. These come in most all the wanted colors and are made of an excellent quality taffeta silk, cut full width through hips, and have full foundation and dust ruffle; \$2.89 all lengths, and worth \$5. Special tomorrow at.....

## Closing Out All Odd Lots of Colored Dress Linens

75c 48-inch Ramie Linen.

39c 27-inch Rough Pongee Linen.....

50c 27-inch Black and White Check Linen...

50c 36-inch Natural Color Dress Linen.....

25c

Many other kinds. This is your opportunity to get a skirt or suit for less than actual cost to manufacturer. These for Thursday at, yard.....

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled.

20c 40-inch White Lawn, 12 1/2c.

A superior, sheer, fine grade. Just the kind for waists, dresses, lining and, especially, good for underwear. This lot for Thursday at, yard.....

39c WHITE FRENCH CORD POPLIN, 19c.

25 pieces of this very fine imported fabric, specially adapted for separate skirts; good weight, soft finish and imported to sell for 39c yard. This lot for Thursday only at, yard.....

## Mohairs at Reduced Prices.

60c Mohair Sicilian, Yard... 39c

44-inch Navy Blue Mohair Sicilian; reversible, dust repellent and highly lustrous; nice for a good separate skirt or bathing suit; salt water does not affect the color. Only five pieces. For a day these 60c Sicilians are, per yard...

52-inch Mohair Sicilian... 48c

Reversible, Dustproof 52-inch Double-width Mohair Sicilian; one color only, a rich shade of navy blue; highly lustrous; splendid for separate skirts; would be cheap at 75c yard. As long as they last price is, per yard...

75c Mohair Sicilian, Yard... 50c

45-inch Highly Lustrous Genuine English Mohair Sicilian. One color only—a rich shade of medium blue. For one day only 75c Mohair is, yard...



## AN ACHING TOOTH

Ceases to be a painful thing just as soon as my expert treatment begins—Consult me TODAY. Painless methods—Painless Prices.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE. TERMS TO SUIT EVERY ONE. Comfortable, Fan-Cooled Parlors.

### CAUTION

When coming to my office always be sure you are in the right place. Remember the name (Dr. Wyeth), and the number (427-429 7th street).

Fillings in Gold, Silver, Platinum and Porcelain, Gold Crowns, \$3, \$4, \$5 Bridge Work, \$3, \$4, \$5

DR. WYETH,



They never Slip or Drop. \$5 A SET.

PAINLESS DENTIST,

427-429 7th Street N.W.

Largest and most thoroughly equipped parlors in Washington. Appointments may be made by telephone. We keep open until 8 p.m. for the accommodation of those that cannot come during the day. Sunday hours, 10 to 4.

BALTIMORE OFFICE: 36 West Lexington street. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE: S. E. Cor. 8th and Market streets.

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For cooking because it is cheapest and best. You can use it with profit. We supply you.

25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered... \$2.50  
40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered... \$3.70  
60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered... \$5.30  
25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered... \$3.00  
40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered... \$4.50  
60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered... \$6.50

Washington Gas Light Co., 213 Tenth Street N.W.

## Nothing Like

Is all you have to spend to make your Sewing Machine new. Our expert machinist will overhaul and put your machine in first-class running order and deliver it to your home for one dollar.

Phone or drop postal. Our wagon will call.

OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th St. N.W.

## THE BRITISH CRISIS

XXII.

The Church and Democracy.

By

FREDERIC J. HASKIN

LONDON, July 16.—That the democratic element in British society is at enmity with the established church as a political and state institution is due not only to the fact that the church possesses peculiar privileges denied to other religious bodies, but also because of the active and direct participation of the church in party politics. Two archbishops and twenty-four bishops sit in the house of lords as lords spiritual, and exercise the rights and privileges of legislators. In the dark days of political corruption preceding the reform bill of 1832 the lords spiritual were at one with their fellows the lords temporal in opposition to all measures for reformation of politics. When Earl Grey and his lord chancellor, Brougham, compelled King William IV to sign a written pledge giving them authority to create a sufficient number of peers to pass the reform bill, the lords of lords forever lost control over the personnel of the commons. Modern political history in Great Britain begins in 1832. It is interesting to follow the history of the church in parliament from that time until the present.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of the Jews and to admit Jews to membership in the house of commons was passed eight times by the house of commons between 1833 and 1858. Seven times it was rejected by the house of lords. In this action the lords followed the lead of the bishops, of whom twenty voted against and only three for the bill. The opposition to Jewish emancipation finally collapsed in 1858.

The first bill to admit Nonconformists—that is, Baptists, Methodists and all persons not communicants of the established church—to the universities was passed by the commons in 1864. It was defeated in time and time again by the house of lords and did not become law until 1871. That first bill was not liberal, since, while it gave Nonconformists the right to attend the universities, it provided that they should remain confined in their own halls. The record shows that twenty-two bishops voted against the admission of dissenters to universities and present to the commons. Under the leadership of the house of lords delayed this reform for thirty-seven years, denying to persons not of the orthodox state religion the advantages of higher education, and all the time ostentatiously despising the dissenters because of their lack of culture.

In 1858 the commons passed a bill providing for the abolition of church rates—that is, rates levied on the owners of property supporting the Anglican churches by taxes levied upon every one, regardless of individual religious belief. This bill was defeated three times by the lords before their opposition collapsed in the face of what amounted to a revolution in 1869. All the bishops voted against this bill all of the time.

The education bill of 1906 was defeated in the house of lords by a vote of 131 to 100. The bill did not reach the final stage of being put on its passage, so that the vote was small. But on the final division, which practically killed the bill, there were nine bishops present to vote against it. Encouraging within less than half an hour a bill to provide meals for poor undernourished children came up, and there remained but one bishop in the house to support it.

The conflict between the church and the dissenters is waged most fiercely about the question of education. On the question of the church, particularly of the bishops in the house of lords, England was the last civilized nation in the world to provide free education for the children of the poorer classes. In 1807 a bill was before the lords providing that magistrates might institute tax-supporting primary schools where they were demanded by the people. The bishops voted en bloc against the measure, the Archbishop of Canterbury saying that the bill proposed was "an innovation which would shake the foundations of our religion."

In 1839 Brougham introduced an education bill, but it was defeated because of the opposition of the church. In 1852 the sum of \$100,000 was placed in the estimates for the purpose of encouraging public education. This was an administrative act and passed almost unnoticed. In 1864 this sum was increased to \$200,000, and in 1865 to \$300,000, about one-fourth of the total cost of the education of the children of the poorer classes.

In view of these things it is not strange that the liberals should say that the church is "ranged on the side of authority against liberty, on the side of aristocracy against democracy, and on the side of the past as against the future."

It appears to be impossible under the present parliamentary system, by which the house of lords is an active and effective chamber of the legislature, to enact any law which will give the nonconformists equal rights in the schools. They must now send their children to schools which are taxed to support the church, and are taxed to support a denominational character by Church of England teachers. If the present constitutional revolution is successful and the veto of the house of lords is abolished it is certain that the school system will be taken from control of the church.

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of which came from the general treasury. Practically all of this money was wasted by graft. In 1845 an elaborate report of a government investigation showed that of the children at school only one-sixth was able to read the Bible, and that even fewer could read from a secular book. Only about one child in four could so much as write his name. The teachers themselves were illiterate and untrained persons, who looked upon their jobs only as a means of livelihood. They set the pupils to teaching each other under the monitorial system. The schools receiving state aid at that time were regarded as bad as the famous Yorkshire school which Dickens made forever infamous in "Nicholas Nickleby." After the report of 1845 it was proposed to reform the school system, but the church and the bishops violently opposed it. It was not until 1858 that the work of reform was begun. But even then nothing was done to establish schools, the only provision made being for aiding schools already established.

In 1870 an education bill was passed, in which the first time public elementary schools were established on a basis which attempted to place primary education within the reach of everybody. The church was given practically complete control of the schools. But these schools were not free. It was not until 1880 that the church was made free to establish schools, the only provision made being for aiding schools already established.

The elementary schools, in point of the number of pupils in attendance, are divided practically evenly between the voluntary schools and the board schools. The voluntary schools are church schools in which denominational orthodoxy is a large part of the teaching. These, under the act of 1870, received aid from the national treasury. The board schools, supported by local taxes and governed by locally elected school boards, gave religious instruction, but excluded denominational teaching. In 1902 Mr. Balfour introduced an education bill which nationalized the voluntary schools and incorporated them with the board schools in one national system, the two systems sharing equally in the public purse, but the control and domination lying in the voluntary schools, whose governing boards are selected, not by the people, but in effect by the church. This forced the non-conformist schools under the control of the established church.

This bill was met by "passive resistance," which was the refusal on the part of the non-conformists to pay the taxes levied for school purposes under what they held to be an unjust law. For this many were imprisoned, and the household furniture and personal effects of six nonconformist ministers were sold to satisfy the claims for taxes. This was a church measure and was supported by the church and by the bishops in the house of lords.

More than any other one thing the education bill of 1902, which deprived the non-conformists of all rights in the schools, was the reason for the recrudescence of the liberal party and the unprecedented liberal majority in the parliament elected in 1906. The liberal house of commons immediately passed an education reform bill, which provided for unification of the public school system; the complete local and popular control of schools supported by taxes, and the abolition of religious tests for teachers. It may be remarked in passing that none but members of the Church of England are permitted to teach in the schools. The liberal education bill was killed by the house of lords, and even the progressive Bishop of London said: "The house of lords is doing God's work."

There is no doubt that the school system will be taken from control of the church. In view of these things it is not strange that the liberals should say that the church is "ranged on the side of authority against liberty, on the side of aristocracy against democracy, and on the side of the past as against the future."

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Tomorrow—THE BRITISH CRISIS.

XXIII.—The Liquor Trade.



## Women's Health

### MAKING OF BEDS IMPORTANT PART OF HOUSEKEEPING

Mothers Should Insist That Daughters Get Instruction on Proper Adjustment of Mattresses and Bed Clothing.

covered first with burlap, then with a layer of hair, then with the ticking. Consequently there is quite a thick layer between the mattress and the actual spiral springs.

The great objection, of course, to the box spring is the difficulty in dislodging insects that may possibly take up their abode in it.

The bolster and pillows are to be considered next. The former is not used as much as formerly, but beds are made up with one fairly large rather hard pillow and one quite soft in a smaller size. When a bolster is used, all it is usually the round shape.

The wedge bolster, I am informed, is really a very comfortable shape, and few persons know the proper place to lay it, and so do not get the best results from it. It should be placed under the head, and the bolster, and the mattress on the top of all. It will then give just the support to the head. There is no change in the shape of the pillows—the oblong is the general form still.

When it comes to making the bed, the mattress is first stretched and smoothed into shape, and then a cotton blanket is laid over it. Next comes the sheet. This should be long enough to tuck eighteen inches under at top and bottom. When the sheet has been tucked under, the sheet should be turned in should come at the top, because there will be a tendency of the sheet to pull down from the head, and if a short length is turned under it is apt to come out altogether, leaving the head in a mess.

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## BONMARCHÉ

314-316 Seventh St. N.W.

## SAVE ONE THIRD

### FACTORY SAMPLES

### MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

### FROM Baker Muslin Underwear Co.

1,250 Factory Samples from Baker Underwear Co. at 2-3 regular price. Including three sample lines, the last this season, including all kinds of muslin underwear from the most sanitary factory in the country at a saving on each piece of about one-third.

37c Combinations, Short Skirts, Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Gowns.	22c Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Short Skirts.	44c Petticoats, Drawers, Corset Covers, Short Skirts, Chemises, Gowns.
59c Combinations, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers, Short Skirts.	79c Gowns, Petticoats, Chemises, Short Skirts, Drawers, Combinations.	98c Princess Slips, Petticoats, Combinations, Drawers, Short Skirts, Gowns.

## LINEN COAT SUIT.



This is an excellent model for a linen suit—a pleasing change from the usual design and cut. The semi-fitting coat folds across the front, and is loosely fastened with dark brown frogs—these trim the back also. While the linen is a dark shade of the natural, it is still light, and the contrast with the brown of the frogs is very pleasing. The shawl collar and revers are covered with a collar of linen color lace. A pretty effect is produced by the bias binding of the linen on the cuffs, front and bottom of the coat.

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### Summer Bathing.

Whether or not cold or hot baths are more cooling in warm weather will probably always be a matter for discussion. The truth is, persons are differently affected by them. One who is highly nervous may be so stimulated by immersion in hot water as to make her extremely warm afterward. On the other hand, the reaction from a cold bath may be so great as to induce heat of the body, and so I think it is matter for each to experiment with and then act accordingly.

That a tub before going to bed, when the weather is warm, will frequently be so cooling and soothing as to make one sleep peacefully and soundly, and probably the only danger of this form of cooling off is overindulgence. What may be suited to one whose heart is strong and who is full blooded might be injurious to another.

For example, one who is very strong gets into a tub of decidedly cold water and stays in it for twenty minutes or half an hour, the body being entirely submerged. From this treatment the next morning, when the weather is warm, more cold water, arguing that the water becomes less chilled as the heat of her body is drawn out. This treatment is perfectly with her, but with a less strong constitution illness might result.

The most beneficial bath in summer is one taken partly from a basin and a shower. In this way air strikes the skin, and the body is not submerged. From this treatment the next morning, when the weather is warm, more cold water, arguing that the water becomes less chilled as the heat of her body is drawn out. This treatment is perfectly with her, but with a less strong constitution illness might result.

Another refreshing treatment is a tepid shower, taking care that the water is not too hot. This treatment is perfectly with her, but with a less strong constitution illness might result.

It is held that in pressing goods which call for a cloth between the material and the iron the use of a newspaper for the purpose is said to be better than a cloth. It is said the paper will give a gloss to ribbon or silk, leave no lint, will stiffen the fabric under the iron if the paper is used as a substitute for a cloth.

But one should hesitate about using paper as a substitute for a cloth. The use of very light materials on account of the printer's ink. It might run off on anything very light.

## JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

Borax Iodine and Glycerine ACTS LIKE MAGIC

### Foot Comfort

Is instantly obtained by using Johnson's Foot Soap. It is made of the best materials, and is the standard of efficiency. Corns and Calluses quickly dissolved. Excessive perspiration prevented. Comfort and all information are positively given. Buy a cake today and know what real foot comfort means.